THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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BUENA VISTA.

BY C. L. WHEELER.

I.

Lightly, comrades, o'er the ground,
Where repose the dead and dying;
Let no mirthful word or sound
Rise above the low winds sighing.
Pale the moon her vigil keeps,
While the night's soft dew is falling,
O'er the form that dreamless sleeps,
Nor hears more th' reveille's calling.

II.

Yestermorn the hopes of life
Upward sprang in many a breast—
All, in th' day's ensanguin'd strife,
Died with the twilight in the west,
Valor here hath found a name,
Shame a gloom to hide its sadness,
Ambition its rubric fame,
Pluck'd amid the battle's madness.

III.

In hot and eager strife,
Fought the brave and noble-hearted;
Where the death-blows fell most rife—
Where the death-shots thickest darted—
Bravely fought they side by side
Venging deep their comrades falling,
Pouring out life's ruddy tide,
For their spirits slowly palling.

IV.

Fredonia's eagles o'er the foe,
Screamed in triumph far along;
But a plant of pain and woe
Rose above his pæn song!
Far along the foe's array,
Valor fought with nerved despair;
When the pale sun turned away,
His tears dimmed the battle-glare!

V.

Slowly, comrades, to his sleep,
Bear on the shroudless soldier's clay;
Make the opening wide and deep,
For such graves were earned to-day!
Here inmured in foeman's soil,
Long shall our brave comrades slumber;
Life endured through hopeful toil,
Here counts its last peaceful number.

* It is said that the Mexicans were often seen contending over the fallen Americans for the contents of their haversack and canteens.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE OATH OF MARION.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

[Concluded.]

CHAPTER VIII.

"Now, by yond' marble heaven,
In the reverence of a sacred vow,
I here engage my words, '—OTHELLO.

We left Preston tortured with the reflection that the news of Kate's peril had come too late. Half insane with the thought, suddenly an orderly appeared at the door and requested our hero's presence at headquarters, where a council of officers was to be immediately held.

Wondering what enterprise called them together, and fearful lest duty should prevent his obtaining the furlough which he intended to ask, in order that he might save Kate, or at least die in the attempt, he walked moodily to the tent of Marion. Here he found the leading captains of the brigade already assembled, late as was the hour; and beside them, Col. Lee, who had just joined Marion with his legion, subsequently so celebrated in that partisan war.

"I believe Capt. Preston is the last one expected—I am glad to see him safely returned," said Marion, when our hero, having bowed to his brother officers, had assumed a seat, "and as the affair on which we have met is urgent, we will proceed at once to business. Capt. Horry, will you state the purpose of this assembly, after that we will listen to you all, beginning with Capt. Preston, who is the youngest."

Every eye, as he spoke, had been turned on Marion; and as hitherto we have given no description of this celebrated personage, we will employ the interval in drawing his picture. Marion, at that time, was about forty-eight years old; small of statue, swarthy in visage, and having a face crossed by many lines of thought. Without being positively stern in aspect, there was a hard expression in his countenance, which at first might seem to augur a bosom equally hard; but Marion was, in reality, a man of a singular mild temperament; and the usually passionless expression of his face arose rather from the firmness of his character, and the responsibilities of his station, than from any lack of human sympathy. His eyes were dark, small, and piercing; but at times they kindled with enthusiasm. This, indeed, was the only evidence that a physiognomist could have found of genius in Marion; but when those eyes flashed indignantly at wrong, blind, indeed, must he have been, who did not see the master-spirit within. In attire, this great partisan leader was simple and modest. His words generally were few; and, after the exertion he made in welcoming Preston, he sank back into a silence which he maintained until the conference was breaking up, only, as each officer delivered his opinion, Marion would cast on him a momentary glance, as if to read his soul and then sink his head on his breast, thoughtful and abstracted.

In a few words Capt. Horry explained the purpose for which the council had been convened. A spy had just come in with the intelligence that the garrison of Georgetown had been considerably reduced; on which Col. Lee had proposed that an attack should be made upon the place, since the country expected some bold and decisive stroke, now that his force and Marion's were united.—The plan he suggested was, that a portion of the brigade should drop down the Pedee by night, and lie in ambush below the town; that on the succeeding night, this party should enter the town on that defenceless side, and taking it by surprise, open an entrance for their comrades, who, led by Lee and Marion in person, would be ready, at the signal to assail the entrenchments on the landward side.

The heart of Preston leaped into his throat as he heard this proposal. "Perhaps Kate may yet be saved," he said to himself.

Accordingly, when Horry ceased, and Marion, by a nod, signified his desire for our hero to speak, Preston's eyes kindled, and he answered.

"My voice is for the attack, whatever be the odds. The opportunity for a bold, a resolute assault, is all I ask for. We will die to a man, or succeed. I will undertake, if necessary, to charge with my company up to the very muzzles of the battery which defends the town."

Lee turned to Horry and nodded approvingly at these words. "A lad of spirit," he whispered apart. "I have heard of his daring at Blakeley's. Had there been more such at Camden, we never would have lost that day." Marion, however, took no further notice of Preston's fiery speech than to turn to the next officer at the table; but a very close observer might have detected a sudden gleam of the general's eye, like a flash, gone in a moment.

The opinions of the other officers were in the main less favorably to the enterprise than Preston's; and so many obstacles were mentioned as necessary to overcome, that he was in torture lest the undertaking should be abandoned. Even Lee seemed to hesitate, startled at the difficulties brought forward.—Had military discipline permitted it, Preston would have broken in on the conference; but he was forced to sit silent, hearing obstacle after obstacle canvassed as unconquerable; yet his flashing eye, and the agitation of his countenance, told how difficult it was to restrain himself.

At length all had delivered their opinions except Marion. He glanced around the board before he spoke, and his words fell on a breathless auditory. With Preston the excitement was intense to hear the general's decision.

"I find," said Marion, "that I am in the minority here; and that, except Col. Lee, and Captains Horry and Preston, I am almost alone. I do not go quite so far as these two latter, however, in considering the enterprise as certain of success, but I think it affords a fair chance—and bravery can do the rest.—Besides, gentlemen," said he solemnly, "you know it was in an attempt on Georgetown that my nephew lost his life; and you all know, too, that I have sworn to avenge him. I have not forgotten my vow. Before God, he shall be avenged before to-morrow night is past. This very night a part of the troops shall set forth." With these words he rose and dismissed the council.

Preston's fiery speech had turned to strung all to a pitch of indignation little short of frenzy. The watchward, "The Oath of Marion!" was adopted by general consent, and passed from lip to lip.

Preston, it may well be supposed, was even more excited than his commander. His only fear now was that his succor would arrive too late. Agitated by this thought, he tassed to *and fro on his couch, vainly seeking slumber.* Many a muttered imprecation left his lips on the villain who had destroyed his happiness and that of Kate. Frequently he half breathed aloud the wish that his enemy was before him, man to man, with none to interfere between him and his revenge.

These thoughts mingled with his dreams, when, exhausted by his agitation, he sunk finally into a troubled and feverish slumber.—Strange figures hovered around his bed, and haunted his morbid fancies. He imagined himself bound hand and foot, while his enemy came to exult over him, leading Kate by the hand, now a dejected, broken-hearted creature whom to look at made tears start to the eyes. Then again she was seen, clothed in bridal white, extended, like a human sacrifice, upon an altar; while Major Lindsay, converted into a hideous priest of Moloch, stood ready to plunge the knife into her bosom. A third time he saw her, standing before a clergyman, while the marriage ceremony was performed between her and Major Lindsay; he thrilled with ecstacy to find he was not too late, and rushing forward to save her, the bridegroom was suddenly transformed into a grinning fiend, and she into a pale, cold corpse. Shivering with horror he awoke, and started from his bed; nor was it until he had passed his hand across his brow that the ghastly vision faded entirely.

But his waking thoughts were scarcely less harrowing than his dreams. Slowly the recollection of Kate's sacrifice, and his own unhappiness came back to him.

"To learn that I am loved, yet perhaps too late," he murmured, "Why was I so proud when we last met?"

The sound of the reveille, however, summoned him to his duty. On emerging from his marquee he saw that the camp was already in motion. The dragoons were rubbing their horses; the legion were polishing their arms; officers were superintending the mustering their several corps; and the whole scene was alive with bustle and noise—the neighing of steeds, and the voices of men mingling, indiscriminately. Almost the first person Preston met was Serjeant Macdonald, dragging along the old butler.

"Are you quite fit for duty, serjeant?" said Preston. "That was a bad example you set the men last night."

The sergeant looked somewhat abashed, and he stammered out his apology.

"Why you see captain, we had no work on our hands, and the Jamaica was uncommon good. Besides we wished to do honor to this gentleman, Mr. Snow, I believe."

"Not Mr. Snow," said old Jacob, drawing himself up with dignity, "but Jacob Blakeley, sar—massa gib me his own name. Massa Cap'n Preston know dat well enough," and he bowed, but with a familiar smile, to our hero.

"I remember you well, Jacob," said he, "but I fear you do not find our quarters as comfortable as those at Mrs. Blakeley's. We set out in less than an hour, on a secret expedition, and perhaps you had better return home."

"Please God, no, massa," interrupted the old man emphatically. "I volunteer sooner. Dis affair I inspect, hab something to do wid sweet missus Kate; and old Jacob will nebber desert her while he can fight."

"But he does not even know how to wield a sabre," said Preston, turning to his sergeant.

"Lord! I've had him at the broadsword exercise these two hours," replied Macdonald, aside to Preston. "He's wonderfully quick, considerin' he's a nigger; and he strikes, too, like a sledge-hammer. Besides, he's red hot with courage just now—a reg'lar black lobster boiled."

Preston smiled. He saw that the whole matter had been arranged between the two confederates.

"Well, since you are bound on trying a short campaign with us," he said, "I shall have no objection. Only, if you are killed, what am I to say to your mistress?"

Old Jacob looked abashed at the bare supposition, but he quickly rallied.

"Nebber fear dat," he replied, grinning.

"No, indeed," replied Macdonald, "it would take a saw-mill to cut through your skull."

"My skull is not so tick as you tink, Massa Macdonald," replied old Jacob, tartly, turning on the sergeant, "I hab you know dat, sar."

"Well," said Preston, laughing, "no time is to be lost. Get ready at once to start."

The sergeant accordingly dragged off the volunteer, saying, good humoredly,

"Keep close to me when we charge, and put all your muscle into every blow you make. You've one excellent quality, let me tell you, without flattery—you hate those English damnably."

"Sartain, sar," said old Jacob, making a full stop until he delivered himself of his speech. "Dey are good looking offisur enough; but, sar, dey tink Jacob Blakeley no more dan a hoss. I'se Jacob here, and Jacob dare—and de best of Missus' wine at dat.—Dey tink nobody gemman but darselves. I'se show 'em dar mistake. Lor' A'mighty, sir, I extinguish dem."

CHAPTER IX.

"We the British soldiery,
That little dread us near;
On them shall light at midnight,
A strange and sudden fear.

A moment in the British camp—
A moment and away—
A moment for repentance and prayer—
Then the fierce fight and fray."

It was evening. In a large and splendid apartment, elegantly wainscoted, and filled with rich furniture, an innumerable number of lights were blazing, as if the room was shortly to witness a festival. Disposed about on little exquisitely lacquered Chinese stands, were vases filled with flowers, most of them white. A rich Prayer-book lay open on a table at the head of the room. At the side a place had been fitted up for the orchestra.—These were the preparations for the bridal of our heroine—strange mockery!

At length the company began to gather.—Among numerous officers and other guests came Col. Cambell, the commander of the post, little dreaming of the tragedy in which unwittingly he was playing so prominent a part. He was followed by Mr. Mowbray, accompanied by the groom. Major Lindsay was dressed in uniform, but he wore a white favor on his breast, and his sword-knot was of snowy ribbon. He walked with a firm, proud step, and looked around smiling. He knew that there was scarcely a brother officer that did not envy him the possession of his bride, and the consciousness of this increased the exuberance of his spirits. The prize he had so long struggled for was now about to be won; and all regret at his conduct had long since vanished. Gratified triumph was written on every feature of his face.

Mr. Mowbray was attired with becoming elegance, though the guests remarked that his dress was almost too sad for a wedding. It might indeed, with almost equal propriety have been worn at a funeral. The dress, in fact, was no bad type of Mr. Mowbray's feelings; and, perhaps had been chosen on that account. The truth was, that in secret he could not reconcile himself to this union.—Though Kate herself, weeping on his bosom, had declared she was ready to marry Major Lindsay, and though Mrs. Blakeley, herself deceived, had assured him that Kate's agitation arose only from the usual coyness of a maid, he could not expel from his heart an uneasy fear lest Kate had consented to this marriage only to save his life. Why else was she so pale? Why were her spirits so high in company, while she bore traces, as he thought, of tears in secret? Only that morning he had caught her weeping; and when he pressed to know the cause, she declared she was merely nervous—an assertion which Mrs. Blakeley corroborated. To purchase life with her unhappiness, was what he could not consent to; and but for her, the aged patriot, perhaps, would have scorned to purchase it on any terms.

As we have said, therefore, a secret presentiment filled Mr. Mowbray's heart with sadness. Something seemed to whisper to him that it was not yet too late to draw back. He seemed, indeed, like one going to a scaffold, rather than like the parent of a bride.

Directly the bride entered, attended by her aunt, and the daughter of one of the officers. Kate was dressed in simple white, without a single ornament, and every vestige of color had fled from her face, which looked almost like snowy wax. Still, she was wondrously beautiful. Even her deadly pallor, so like that of a corpse, that some of the females present actually shuddered and drew back as she approached, could not entirely destroy the effect of her surpassing figure, and the grace of every movement. Yet she looked rather like a nun about to take the veil than like a bride. Her smiles were no longer at her command—for the near approach of her doom had completely prostrated her. She seemed now what she was—a victim wreathed for the sacrifice.

She had sat in her room all that afternoon, in a sort of stupor, her fingers convulsively clasping and unclasping each other, and her eyes bent on the floor listlessly. The going out and coming in of her attendants attracted no attention. But she had not shed a tear. the fountains of her eyes seemed scorched up. When the time came to attire her for the ceremony, they had to rouse her; and the vacant gaze of inquiry she turned on the servant, made the slave, for a moment, think her insane. But when her aunt came in to superintend her toilet, she seemed to revive, and with an effort rose from her chair, and welcomed her with a smile—but one like a sunbeam on a wintry day, cold and shuddering to look upon. From this moment, however, she was more like herself, though at times the muscles of her mouth would twich convulsively. At other times she would turn away her head, and an expression of heart-breaking woe would then shoot across her countenance; but, on meeting her aunt's eye once more, she would essay again to smile.

A few moments before the ceremony was to begin, they left her alone for a moment.—She was standing before the mirror, and her eyes fell on the reflection of her form.

"The sacrifice will soon be complete," she said bitterly. "God forgive me—yet surely I am doing right. Oh that I could but weep, but there is a load here," and she pressed both hands upon her breast, "that keeps the tears. It is like burning fire."

Who would have believed that this ghastly face was the once radiant one of Kate Mowbray?

Her father stood near the door as she entered. He was struck with the dry stony expression of her face, and started forward to her side. He spoke in a whisper, but with startling earnestness.

"I adjure you, my daughter," he said, "tell me—are you willing to go on with this matter? Say but a word and it shall be broken off."

Kate lifted her eyes to his with a sudden movement, and the glance they gave was full of unutterable love. It was such, if we may say so without presumption, as a martyrized might have turned to heaven from the stake. It thrilled every nerve in that father's frame. That same sad, sweet smile, too, was on her face as she placed her hand in his and said better in the grave.

His doubts were only half resolved, but he could say no more, and together they advanced to the temporary altar where the bridegroom and priest stood awaiting them.

Kate felt a choking in her throat, as her eyes first fell on Major Lindsay, and it seemed to her for an instant, as if her knees were failing her. But she remembered that her father's eyes were bent anxiously on her, and from that moment there was no longer any faltering on her part.

The buzz which attended her entrance had now subsided, and a deep hush fell on the room. Every ear was strained to catch the first sound of the minister's voice. A watch might have been heard to tick.

"Dearly beloved," began the minister, in the time hallowed form of the Episcopal church, "we are gathered together here in the sight of God—"

He had proceeded this far, when such a sudden and startling burst of tumult arose from the distant street, that he raised his eyes with a look of alarm, from his book. It was like the confused ringing of bells, half-drowned in the shouts of people. All at once the town bell itself, close at hand, took up the uproar, and its iron tongue was heard clanging hurriedly and fiercely on the night.

The male part of the company sprang to their feet.

"Hark!" said Col. Campbell, "can it be the town on fire?"

"There it goes, louder and louder," exclaimed a second; "it must be an insurrection."

The women now lent their shrieks to the tumult. The officers, with their hands on their swords, rushed toward the door. The divine had dropped his Prayer-book, and his looks were full of inquiry and astonishment. Kate, with a quick look of alarm, shrank back to her father's side. All was wonder terror, and dismay.

The uproar without increased. Louder and fiercer the alarm-bell rang: steds were heard hurrying to and fro; and at length distant shouts, mingled with the report of fire-arms, came to the ear. Then drums were heard beating hastily to-arms, and at this signal every military man present rushed out into the air.

"Be not alarmed," said the bridegroom, turning to Kate, "It is only a false alarm, or a drunken mutiny. I will soon be back!" and with these words he sprang after his companions.

The females were now left alone, excepting the minister and Mr. Mowbray. But the tumult was obviously no trifling one. The shouts seemed to approach, and grew louder; a rushing sound, as of an advancing crowd, was heard; the rattle of fire-arms was almost continual, and seemed closer at hand each moment; and still louder and more hurriedly, the call to arms was beaten, while fiercer the alarm-bell, in its neighboring cupola, clamored over the din. A broad light now gleamed across the windows from the darkness outside, and cries of terror were heard increasing every moment.

Mr. Mowbray handed Kate to her aunt, and hurrying to the casement flung it up. At this the confused sounds without assumed more distinctness, and grew louder. He looked out.

"It is Marion and his men," he cried exultingly. "Hark! here they come."

With a wild cry at these words of promised deliverance, Kate sprung to her father's side and looked out. At the lower end of the village one or two houses were in flames, and their bright glare lit up the otherwise black prospect. Close at hand, and retreating toward her in disorder, was a company of the royal soldiers, among whom she saw the largest portion of the officers lately assembled in that apartment. She could distinguish Col Campbell and Major Lindsay among others, sword in hand, endeavoring to rally the men.

But further down the street was a spectacle that filled her bosom with the wildest and most tumultuous joy. Here the way was blocked up, from side to side, by a press of assailants, who wore the uniform of Marion's brigade, and who were advancing with loud shouts, charging continually on the retreating foe, whom they drove before them as wolves drive frightened sheep. As the battle drew nearer, she could distinguish the several war cries.

"Huzza for Marion—Remember his oath—Drive on the dogs!"

These were the shouts of the assailants, to which the royal officers replied,

"Stand fast for old England. Down with rebels. Stand fast!"

For a moment the retreating fugitives rallied, and made a stand. This was almost opposite the window where Kate remained with her father, in spite of the danger, chained, as if by facination, to the spot. A reinforcement of soldiers, at the same instant, came running down the street, and their companions parting right and left to make way for them, they gained the front and threw in a withering volley on the foe. These, not expecting such a sudden check, fell into some disorder.

"Now charge on the rascals," cried a voice, and Col. Campbell sprung to the van, waving his sword. "Give them the bayonets, lads, and the field is ours."

The issue of the combat hung trembling in the balance. The assailants showed signs of falling back, and Kates tumultuous hopes died within her, when suddenly the tramp of horses' feet was heard, and a body of cavalry came thundering up the street. At their head, on a powerful charger, rode a form that Kate instantly recognized, as the lurid light of the distant fire played redly on it. Need we say it was that of Preston? His uplifted sabre flashed in the wild glare like a blood-red meteor.

"The oath of Marion," he shouted, in a voice that sterling metal could not withstand, and wild frenzy into the assailants, so lately about to turn.

"The oath of Marion!" exclaimed a stalwart figure at Preston's side, as he smote a royal grenadier to the earth with a single stroke.

The cry was caught up by the crowd:—"The oath of Marion—the oath of Marion!" rung from a hundred voices: and the assailants, with that cry, rushed on the royal troops like an avalanche rushes from the sky. But foremost of all rode Preston and his serjeant; while their terror-struck enemies around them went down, with every sweep of their good swords, like grain on a harvest-field.

The royal troops broke in every direction. The officers, seeing resistance was vain before so headlong a charge, turned also to seek safety in flight. Col. Campbell, however, seemed disposed to stand his ground, but Macdonald riding his powerful steed against him bore him down, and the next instant the commandant, to save his life, yielded himself a prisoner. It was at this moment that Major Lindsay saw, for the first time, the face of Preston. With an oath, hissed between his teeth, he snatched a fire-lock from a dead soldier beside him, and pointed it at our hero, who, not perceiving him, would infallibly have fallen, but that his name uttered in a shriek by Kate arrested his ear, and turning he beheld his enemy, who was almost in a line with the window whence the warning had been heard. The lightning that rives the oak is not quicker than was the blow of Preston's sabre. Down, right on the head of his adversary, descended the heavy steel, crashing through the skull as if it had been only so much brown paper: and with that blow, the soul of the villain and assassin went to his long account.

Kate saw no more. She scarcely indeed saw that. The only knew that her lover had been warned in time, and had escaped; for her father now drew her forcibly in, and shut the perilous casement, around which the pistol balls were rattling like hail. Then she swooned away.

The rest of that night is matter of history. The town was, for a while, wholly in the hands of the assailants, and the victory would have been complete but for some misapprehension in the hour at which the different detachments were to attack, which enabled a part of the enemy to gain their garrison, where they were too strongly entrenched to be taken without artillery. The assailants accordingly retired after having captured the town and made Col. Campbell prisoner.

Preston had heard Kate's voice, and, leaving his lieutenant to pursue the fugitives, sought her out immediately. His were the eyes she first looked on when she recovered from her swoon. Her glad surprise, or his own joy to find her still his own when he had feared their arrival was too late, we must leave to the imagination of the reader. It was one of those scenes human language is too feeble to portray.

When, toward daybreak, Marion gave orders for the town to be evacuated, Kate so late fainting and heart-broken, took her place on horse-back between her father and Preston, A spectator could scarcely have [illegible] her the pale and drooping lily of [illegible]ized in before. [illegible]ening

Mr. Mowbray, on hearing the [illegible] which his daughter would have made [illegible] life, betrayed the deepest emotion. [illegible] was a gentle reproach in his eyes, however which Kate answered by a glance of unalterable love.

Though Preston learned that old Jacob had claimed his assistance without the authority of Kate, he was consoled by her assurance that she loved him as well as if she had herself despatched the messenger. In a few weeks she became the wife of our hero. She would have pleaded for delay, but her father said he was uncertain how long his life might be continued, and that he wished to see her have a protector before he died, so Kate yielded to his wishes.

Macdonald did not, like his master, live to see the war concluded! He fell shortly after the attack on Georgetown, leaving behind him the reputation of one of the most gallant soldiers of the time.

As for old Jacob, he survived to dandle the children of Kate and Preston on his knee.—He had not only taken part in the fight at Georgetown, but quite distinguished himself, having slain an English soldier in single combat. On this feat he was accustomed to dilate with much self-complacency. He always wound up his story with these words,

"He tried to run me through with his bayonet, but it was no use, you see. De sargeant had larned me his back-handed stroke, and I brought it around jist so," suiting the action to the word. "Wi I dat he fell dead and suspendered his breath."

WILL OF A SINGULAR MAN.—We learn from the Marlboro (Md.) Gazette that Prince George's County Court was engaged for three days in the trial of a case brought by the heirs of the late John Townsend against the Will of the Testator. The Jury, after being confined for nearly two days, were dismissed, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The Gazette says:

"In this Will the testator has liberated all his slaves—about fifty in number—and devised to them all his lands and other property—and made provision that, in the event of any obstacle in the law to defect this object, the negroes should become the slaves of his nephew, Jeremiah Townsend, who should accept from them one cent per year for hire. A large number of witnesses were examined to prove that the testator labored under delusions in regard to the subject of Religion; such as supposing he had held converse with God in person, that he was the only sanctified, in which he declared he had held arguments and conversations face to face with God—received commands from his maker, &c., one of which commands was to liberate his slaves on penalty of being punished hereafter. On the other part it was shown that Mr. Townsend was shrewd at a bargain, and quite rational on all subjects but Religion: that he was a charitable man and a good neighbor, refusing to go to law on any subject, preferring to give up claims rather than do so—that he had a great repugnance to settling disputes of boundary, &c., by law, and would, after consulting his 'talking mind,' (as he sometimes called God,) give up parts of claims and pieces of land."

AMERICA AND IRELAND.—Three thousand miles and more are between us and the city which bears the name of Washington. Three thousand miles—and yet the hearts of men, of public men have heard the voice of our calamity, and answered it even thence. It is precious too that we have to be begging for it at the ends of the earth. It is a bitter draught that comes out of the cup of charity, even when proffered to us by friends. If there is a nation to which we could look unabashed for such aid, it is America. The name sounds familiarly in our ears. There lie the bones of our kindred, and there the Irish spade and the Irish axe helve have hewn a road for Civilization in the track of the sun. And the mode adopted by the Americans to assist us in this deadly struggle, so voluntary, so generous, without flourish or preamble, still more reconciles us to receive their unasked assistance.

But, citizens of America, know that we will not consent to look upon this aid as alms, but as a loan. A loan to be repaid in this generation, or to be entailed on our posterity. A loan that will be repaid to you with interest, year by year, so long as Ireland has a people. Do not think this tone ungracious. It is the uncontrollable dictate of a spirit that will not be starved out of this nation. In the day of your trial, in the night of your calamity, Ireland will be nearer to you than you may deem watching for the hour of requital. Remember.—*Dublin Nation, March 20.*

A new Spanish paper called the Arco Iris has been commenced at Vera Cruz by the editor of the El Indicador. By its language it would appear that the Mexicans are pleased with the American governors, as the Arco Iris styles them "our governors." The tariff adopted by Gen. Worth is published in this paper, and the editor speaks satisfactorily of the course pursued by him in abolishing the monopolies and taxes imposed by the Mexican government. It also recommends that the new government should adopt a better course in establishing the import duties, and that the principal "necessities," at least, should be admitted for a few months without the imposition of heavy duties, which will prevent the immediate supply.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

☞ Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, the Senator from Alabama, we see it stated in the Washington correspondency of a city morning paper, was, on Saturday last, in the act of getting into a carriage, on Pennsylvania avenue, when he broke out the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels; the residue of his person being invisible inside the back. We can readily believe that it was a curious spectacle to the "outside barbarians," to see a back and a side ing by the sidewalk, with two such substantial legs sticking through the bottom, as those of the honorable Chairman on Finance.

The Hon. Senator weighs from 400 to 500 lbs.

Later from Gen. Scott's Army.

Jalapa surrendered—Pedrera—advance of the United St Puebla—movements of the Americans—Mexican version of events of Santa Anna—Guerilla war—the battle of Cerro—popular feeling in the state of the capital—proffer of mediation—the country—Bad trains—dangerous attack upon—American prisoners—state of the 3d Norland and Capt Clay Major's Guards—arrival of Mexican and their turn of volunteers, &c., &c. prisoners

ip New Orleans arrived last

The ste Vera Cruz, which places she evening 9th ult. She touched at Tabos left on co, and met with rough weather and Tuesday.

on its arrival we have received a voluminous correspondence and files of Mexican and erican papers—not forgetting the Americ Star, an excellent paper just established Jalapa. The news is interesting in every articular. The army met with no opposition on the march to Perote, nor is it expected that any serious obstruction will be encountered this side of Puebla, if indeed at that place.

Santa Anna escaped through a mountain pass from Cerro, and was at Orizaba at last accounts, waiting reinforcements. It was said that he designed adopting aguerilla mode of operation for the remainder of the war. The city of Mexico was astounded by the battle of Cerro Gordo. Great preparations were being made for its defence.

The road from Vera Cruz to the army was infested with armed banditti, who attack weak parties or trains unprovided with a sufficient escort.

The *vomito* had not broken out in Vera Cruz.

The New Orleans brought over Lieut. Col. Don Jose Maria Mata, Lieuts. Aut. Piedras, Henry Mejial, and Bartoleme Amable, Mexican prisoners, under charge of Major H. G. Bennett, paymaster United States army, and W. P. Clements. These officers were taken prisoners at Cerro Gordo. Gen. La Vega and others were shortly to leave Vera Cruz for the United States.

Capt. Montgomery, Quartermaster United States army, Lieut. Sorvera and Lieut. Sanders, 1st dragoons, came passengers in the New Orleans, and 150 discharged volunteers and teamsters.

Lieut. Andrew Ross, late of the Westmoreland Guard, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and private James Peck, company G, 1st regiment New York, died on the voyage.

We invite attention to Mr. Kendall's letters—they are a part only of those received by the New Orleans, but all that we have room for this morning. They will repay a perusal. We have received a list of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo, which will publish to-morrow. We have little space to devote to an Mexican files beyond a synopsis of the proceedings in Congress.

Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 22, 1847.

The city is full of rumors again to-day, all of which I will try and throw into some kind of shape, although I cannot be answerable for one of them.

In the first place, it is said that Gen. Taylor has arrived before San Luis Potosi. They do not assert that he has taken the city, but simply that he has arrived in the neighborhood and close by. Again, it is confidently asserted, that the Mexicans intend leaving the road entirely open from this to Puebla, but at that city, they intend making a stand and entombing themselves beneath its ruins before General Scott shall enter it. They *talk* so much about burying themselves beneath their ruined dwelling, and *do* so little in that way that one can place no confidence in these. Another rumor is that in a day or is high time they should stir up a fresh outbreak. Has any ever attempted to count the cost of one of these Mexican revolutions?—We are not so far advanced in civilization, and consequently having been relieved of the luxury of overturning a government every three or six months, know not what the expense is.

Of Santa Anna we can hear nothing. Some say that he passed on towards Mexico by way of Orizaba; some that he has hid himself in the mountains. The infantry that fled with him is dispersed in every direction, the larger portion throwing away their arms to accelerate their flight. The cavalry got off in better plight, although Gen. Guzman, who commanded 2,000 of them, could not get them to face about when pursued by General Twiggs, with only 150 Illinois and New York volunteers, so badly were they frightened.

The weather here is lovely, and I do not hear of sickness of any kind among the troops stationed in the city and vicinity. I wish you could be here just to inhale one breath of really fresh and pure mountain air, and take one such bath as they offer you here. The bath-house is situated in a romantic garden, and the rooms are none of your little cooped-up place, redolent of steam and mildew, but large and airy, furnished with couches, and all appropriate furniture, and neatly got up in every way. I have some idea of trying to hire one for a sleeping apartment.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

P. S. There is no mistake that that the castle of Perote has been deserted by the Mexicans, and not having time to carry off their heavy guns, they spiked them before they left. The talk now is, that the enemy is to adopt the guerilla system of warfare, besides making a regular defence at Puebla.—There will be rare fun if they attempt the latter. Another thing I have just heard reported, and that is, that the Mexican Congress has granted Santa Anna full powers to treat with the United States for peace. I give the rumor precisely as it was given to me.

G. W. K.

JALAPA, (Mexico,) April 25, 1847.

We have news, which is thought to be reliable, of Santa Anna. A report came in this morning to the effect that he is at or near Orizaba, in command of some five thousand troops, and that he intends opening a guerilla war in person, by following in Gen. Scott's rear, and attacking none, save small parties. This course he should adopt, most certainly; but whether he will do it remains to be seen. The height of Santa Anna's ambition is probably to capture some detached and half-protected wagon train, and, by magnifying some such sneaking operation into a grand and magnificent action and victory—he understands the process better than even any Mexican alive—he hopes to reinstate himself in the affection and good opinion of his people.

The Mexicans here, one and all, denounce Santa Anna for a coward, a traitor, and everything else that is bad; and I verily believe that a majority of them would rejoice exceedingly had General Scott captured him the other day and hung him upon the first limb enough to bear his weight. That he is playing them false you cannot beat out of their heads—that he has sold the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo for a consideration they are equally confident, and in proof they are eternally talking about the $3,000,000. They do not understand why it was that President Polk allowed him to pass freely into Vera Cruz from Havanna, unless there was bribery and corruption at the bottom. The idea that our troops are a bit better than theirs, or that they can whip them, even two to one, when posted behind batteries, has never entered their heads, and hence, as a better excuse than none, there are many of them who say that they have been sold by the "Hero of Tampico." Again, there are doubtless many—perhaps the larger portion—who have lost all confidence either in his honesty or bravery; and although they may not desire a peace with us, they are still anxious to get rid of the tyrant on any terms. Such is the state of feeling here in Jalapa.

I informed you the other day that I had a story to tell of Santa Anna and his travelling carriage. In his great haste to leave it he went off without taking any of his effects; a small writing case only was found broken open—for he had no time to unlock it—from which he had evidently taken a few papers of great importance; but the majority of his effects—his silver plate, his papers, his money—all were there in good condition. Two of our officers entered the coach, and what did they find, after rummaging about, but a most excellent dinner, together with delicious wine and some highly flavored cigars. To say that they did not sit themselves comfortably down on his richly cushioned seats, partake of his sumptuous dinner, wash it down with his delicious wine, and finish it off with his highly flavored cigars, would be departing farther from the truth than I care about doing just now. The names of the officers were Captains Williams and McKinstry, and the dinner was a perfect windfall after a hard morning's work, without eating, and with slim prospects ahead for food. A party of *dragoon officers, some two or three weeks* since, also had their own fun near Santa Anna's estate of Mango de Clavo. While hunting about the premises they stumbled upon the building where he kept his fighting chickens. Those well informed upon the subject tell me there was a great deal of cock-fighting in that immediate section for a day or two and that one particular fight created great excitement. A fierce-looking rooster, which they dubbed General Taylor—not so large as some, but with game sticking out all over him—was pitted against a long gangling chicken, that they gave his owner's name to—a heavy but clumsy bird, with but little fight in him. Well, General Taylor and Santa Anna, as represented by the chickens of the latter, were set upon one another, and, after a few heavy hits from the former, the latter "vamosed" out of the fight as fast as his two legs would carry him, leaving Gen. Taylor's representative upon the ground crowing right lustily. Such are some of the accidents that have befallen the "Hero of Tampico."

I send you a copy of El Monitor Republicano, of the 17th inst., which is the latest paper received from the city of Mexico. It contains a few facts but a deal more fancy. You will see that at the capital, on the 16th inst. they had it that Gen. Scott had retreated from Plan del Rio to Vera Cruz, as fast as he could, and that the Mexicans were congratulating themselves thereat. It did not seem to me that Gen. Scott was retreating at the time.

Gen. Worth still remains at Perote, where he has near 3,500 men. Col. Martin Scott, with the 5th infantry, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, and will proceed to join Gen. Worth.

The first number of the American Star is out to-day, and is completely running over with news and information. The proprietors deserve all success for their public spirit, and I am glad to see that their edition of this morning is going off rapidly.

It is still uncertain when a main movement of the army is to be made. The want of transportation is severely felt, for with his present means Gen. Scott finds the greatest difficulty in extending his line of operations. In the mean time, small parties of ladrones and rancheros are committing depredations in the rear, and such is the nature of the country that they can only be punished with the greatest difficulty.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

P. S. *Important!*—10 *o'clock A. M.*—The diligencia or stage coach is just in from the city of Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 23d inst. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress, both of whom were wounded, were in, well authenticated, that Capt. Aranjo, a marine officer, who commanded both at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, was killed by an Indian three days since. He had abused the alcalde of the village, when one of the by-standers shot him dead on the spot. Aranjo was a noisy, blustering fellow, and his own countrymen do not appear to shed any tears at his loss.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

Three of Col May's dragoons killed—General Minton at Encarnation—Health of the troops—Gen. Taylor at Walnut Springs.—Return of the Volunteers.

The New Orleans Delta, of May 6, brings the following interesting intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army.

We yesterday conversed with an officer direct from Saltillo. He left there on the 14th ult. The force stationed there, and at Buena Vista, under Gen. Wool, was composed of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, the 2d Kentucky regiment, and the 2d and 5th Indianians, and the Arkansas cavalry. The 1st and 2d Illinois were about to leave—the term of enlistment of the whole of them will have expired between the 1st and 10th proximo.

The artillery force that was in the battle of Buena Vista, are still stationed there, as are also Col. May's dragoons. A squadron of the latter, numbering some 200, under Lieutenant Rucker, made a scout in the adjoinining country. They found Gen. Minion in the neighborhood of Encarnation at the head of 1000 or 1500 lancers. They thought to draw a fight from Minion, but were unsuccessful.—Three of the party who separated themselves from the main body, got killed before they returned to camp by some prowling Mexicans who hung about their lines.

The troops at Buena Vista and Saltillo were in excellent health; and the wounded, who were daily visited by Gen. Wool, and who saw that all their wants were attended to, were rapidly improving. With the wounded Mexicans, who are in a separate hospital, attended by their own surgeons, it is different. The place is in a most filthy condition. The American Governor of the town had to compel the alcalde to pay more attention to their wants, and to the cleanliness of the place.

Gen. Taylor is still at the Walnut Springs. He had heard of his nomination for the Presidency, by several presses and persons in the United States, but avoids referring to it or saying aught about it. He evidently appears chagrinned, but at or about what he does not communicate to those about him. Our informant left his camp on the 18th ult.

The Kentucky rifles, who were then at the Walnut Springs, were to start for Camargo, on their way home, with the next down train.

The headquarters of Humphrey Marshall's Kentucky cavalry were at Coralvo. Tom Marshall's company was at Camargo. But few or none of the volunteers will re-enlist.

Later from the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—8 P. M.

The steamer J. L. Day has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing later dates from Gen. Scott.

The Picayune learns verbally that an express has reached Vera Cruz bringing information that a deputation had arrived from the Capital requesting Scott to take the city under his protection. This appears to be almost incredible; but it is supposed that the citizens are fearful that the banditti will engage in a guerilla warfare which will be dangerous to their own countrymen as well as to the enemy. The impression is gaining ground that there will be no more fighting. It is even doubted whether the Mexicans will defend their own capital.

The Mexican papers continue their strictures upon Atocha's mission to the United States.

Santa Anna is reported to have gone South from Orizaba to Oaxaca, for the purpose of recruiting his ranks. He has not shown himself at the Capital since his late defeat by Scott. It is thought he is making preparations to attack our wagon trains.

It is the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the train from Vera Cruz, to move forward into the interior, depending upon the country for supplies for the army, but it is supposed that the determination of the 12 months's volunteers will re-enlist will hinder him, unless the proposed surrender of the Capital should prove true.

Gen. Worth is gathering grain. The bakeries are in operation preparing for the move.

Gen. Pillow and Lieut. Col. Anderson have arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Shields is recovering.

NEW YORK, May 19, 8 P. M.

The southern brings a few particulars though nothing late from the army. It was said that Santa Anna is to return to Havana. One rumor says he intends attack with a large force, our upwards trains which would have a large amount of specie.

Much sickness prevails at the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Col. Doniphan in the absence of instructions was at a loss to know what course to pursue. The term of his regiment expires early in June; unless troops are sent to him to take their places, the country conquered by him will again fall into the hands of the enemy.

The Matamoras Flag confirms the late news received through Mexican sources of the murder of the Mexicans near Seralvo.—About 20 Americans made a descent upon a rancho and hung upwards of 40 Mexicans.

The teamster, Nat. Oglesby, was murdered between Camargo and Matamoras. A party of Texans arrested and despatched the supposed murderers.

It stated that plans were laid before the battle of Buena Vista, for a general rising of the Mexicans, on the captured places, had Santa Anna succeeded. Eighty Americans residing in Matamoros were said to have been spotted for massacre.

Major Campbell, of Springfield, Mo., and 32 men arrived at New Orleans from Chihuahua, March 15, via Red River. An Indian guide directed them and they suffered great hardships. They lived two weeks on mule meat, and had a brush with the Camanche Indians, wounding four or five. One American wounded.

It was rumored that a large party of Camanches stole a number of horses from Coffee's station on Red River, when two or three men were killed and several wounded. All was quiet at Chihuahua when Campbell left.

Gomez Fariaz has established a temporary seat of government at Parrall 200 miles south of the Chihuahua.

Arrival of the Britania—Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

BOSTON, May 17—12 M.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston at 1 o'clock this morning. By this arrival we have fourteen days later intelligence from Europe.

The Britannia sailed on the 4th, from Liverpool.

The commercial news is important. There has been a further advance in the price of breadstuffs.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of Grain and Flour during the month, but prices have now settled down at 40s Western Canal Flour; American Red Wheat. 11s 6d to 11s 9d, and white 12s to 12s 3d per bushel. Indian Corn 51s to 52s. Red 52s to 53s.

During the last day or two, there has been a rise. Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs. Western flour 1s per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 6d. In Liverpool market the demand is limited and prices have declined 2s for 480 lbs. on yellow, 2s on white corn. Yesterday, May 3d, foreign wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s per quarter. The flour trade was very active, and a rise.

MONEY MARKET.—During the last fortnight funds have continued a downward course. Bullion in Bank still disappearing. Directors more stringent than ever, and have virtually declined to discount at all while the discount houses are charging 6 1 2 to 7 per cent.

The effect upon business has been such as almost put a stop on transaction of magnitude during the last few days. The Bank, however has discounted rather more freely. Improved feeling further strengthened by announcement that the Russian Government had resolved to invest £3,000,000 in gold in English funds.

It is evident that for some time to come we can only expect a stringent money market with high rates of interest.

Potatoe blight was reappearing in the neighborhood of Belfast.

O'Connell sinking daily.

Weather undergone favorable chang. Vegetation making rapid progress. The accounts of wheat and oat crops highly encouraging, even potatoes favorable.—*Exc. Journal.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Yesterday morning early a hat, pocket book and some clothing, was discovered near the canal, in the upper part of Allegheny City. This at once led to the belief that they were the property of some person who had been murdered during the night. Diligent search was immediately commenced, and about 10 o'clock the body was found in the canal. The Coroner immediately visited the spot, and held an inquest over the dead body. The following facts have been furnished us by those who were present at the inquisition: The body was found in the canal, with a small rope bound around the arms and legs. On the left arm of the deceased were six deep cuts, and there were also cuts on the left wrist. The nose was broken, as if done by some heavy instrument. On his person was found $19, and a gold watch In the pocket book which was picked up near the canal, evidently the property of the deceased, was found two envelops, one indorsed "$100 Ohio current," and the other "$100 par funds," and also a certificate of Deposit issued by Farmer's Deposit Bank, in favor of Frederick Boolmyre, for $100. Other papers and memoranda were found in the pocket book, which are now at the Mayor's office, in this city. The deceased is supposed to have been a resident of Newcastle, and was here selling horses and perhaps purchasing goods. He was seen crossing the upper bridge on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock. He was evidently murdered by some diabolical fiend who for the sake of a little money, has prepared his way to the gallows. The verdict of the jury was that, "the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury."—Pittsburgh Post.

"ALL FULL, SIR."—This was what the landlord, out west, said to the traveller, who could not find a place in the house to set his valise down, and had to stand up in one corner of the bar-room and hold it all night.

A case very similar to this happened here last week. Mr. E. CROOKER, an enterprising citizen of Buffalo, having engaged in lake commerce on his own hook, unconnected with any of the organized companies, brought a schooner load of wheat from some port up the lake, intending to unload it here, and return immediately for another load. He wandered up and down the harbor, like Noah's dove, for two or three days, but could find no resting place for his cargo; and he found it necessary to go back as far as the mouth of the Welland canal, through which he might find his way to a port of delivery on lake Ontario.—Buff Repub.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Wilde, at the Springfield session of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, instructed the jury in a libel case, that if the publisher of a paper admitted an article which he did not know contained libellous matter, or was not aimed at a particular individual, he was not liable; but that the responsibility fell upon the writer, and that it would tend to abridge the liberty of the press, were it otherwise

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the name of Marshall & Lockwood, announce to the public that they, or one of them at least, during all business hours will be at their office in the second story of Tammany Hall, Erie, Penna., north of the Prothonotary's Office, where they will be happy to transact such business as may be entrusted to their charge.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,
ROBINSON S. LOCKWOOD.

Erie, May 12, 1847. 3:53

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, May 24, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ Do you wish to purchase goods cheap?—We take it for granted you do—then call only at those stores that advertise. They are the only ones that do business, and consequently can afford their goods cheaper than those who are content to plod along at the sixpence a day pace of their grand-fathers.

Boats Wanted.

We have been informed by those acquainted with the business of the Erie Extension canal, that there is a great deficiency of boats—that at least a third more, and probably a half, could be profitably and constantly employed. Would it not be well for some of the owners of those on the New York or Ohio canals to pay us a visit, and see what they can do?

Determined to Shine.

At the recent illumination in New York, a patriotic gentleman who had no house to illuminate, and determined not to be behind his more fortunate neighbors, took what was his—a head—and bore upon it an illuminated hat, with the words "Palo Alto," in letters of fire, the candle being inside.

Commencement of a New Volume.

The present number is the first of the Eighteenth Volume of the Observer, the last number closing the seventeenth and the fourth of our connection with it. Upon this occasion we have but a few words to say, and those principally to delinquent subscribers. During those four years we feel we have devoted all our energies, mental, physical and pecuniary, in an endeavor to sustain a Democratic paper in Erie county—in imparting to that paper a character, politically, equal to any similar weekly in the State. If we have not succeeded, the fault lies not at our door. Money is the life blood of an editor—to us it is emphatically so.—When our purse is full we can work cheerfully, with buoyant hopes, a clear head and a light heart. If then, at any time, our spirits has flagged, our paper been dull and insipid, those who are in arrears, some even for the whole time we have published the paper, must bear the responsibility.—We have hundreds of dollars upon our books which ought to be paid and which if it were, we could serve *all* our creditors the same trick; and they in turn, we doubt not, come a similar game over some body else. Our delinquent subscribers, therefore, will see the absolute necessity of immediately squaring their accounts with us, lest we, like our "illustrious predecessor" be compelled to appoint some one an assignee of our effects.

To those who have paid in advance or have promptly met their bills when presented, we return our sincere thanks. To them we owe much of what little success we have met; their support has enabled us to make the paper what it is—to increase its subscription list from a little over seven hundred, to about twelve, and to make such improvements in its typographical appearance as we have from time to time done. We trust they will continue with us, and by their *precept* and *example*, induce others to do likewise.

With our last number, many of our club subscriber's subscription expired. We shall send all out in the hopes that many of them will continue on for another year. Those who do not wish the paper continued will please notify the Post-Master or return the paper immediately. Our terms will be as published on the first column of the first page. And these terms will be invariably adhered to.

A Small Affair.

Our neighbors of the Gazette are perfect "pointers," after small *game*. They hunt it up with an avidity that is truly astonishing. As an instance, we refer to the article in their last, in regard to the Louisiana Legislature and Gen. Taylor. The editor makes out that because the Democrats refused to pass a resolution nominating the general for the presidency, they thereby attempted to "cast a slur upon the character of the old hero. "Now, every impartial reader must laugh at *such flimsy logic*." "Such reasoning is sheer *nonsense*." More, the whole article itself will appear most ridiculous, if nothing worse, when a true statement of the case is made, and which we propose to give *now*. A Mr. Robert Carter Nichols, formerly a Senator of the United States, submitted a series of resolutions to the Legislature, not only presenting the thanks of the State to Gen. Taylor, but nominating him as a candidate for the presidency. On the 1st instant, Mr. Porter offered a preamble and resolutions, together with those offered by Mr. Nicholas on a previous day, with the exception of that relative to General Taylor's being called to the presidential chair. Mr. Porter's resolutions were highly complimentary to Gen. Scott, giving him and his army the thanks of the Legislature, presenting him with a sword, "on behalf of the State, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they hold his military services, but especially for those displayed at the capture of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, the sword, with suitable devices, to bear the following inscription: 'Presented by the people of the State of Louisiana to the hero of Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, Queenstown, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo;'" and appropriating $500 for this purpose. "Mr. Nicholas moved to insert the section relative to General Taylor's being called to the presidential chair, which motion was rejected, and the resolutions, as offered by Mr. Porter, were adopted." And out of these proceedings our neighbors manufactured the cock-and-bull story referred to!

Iowa Democratic.

Our neighbor up street let out one of his loudest kind of crows over the Iowa election a week or so ago. With how much cause let the following tell:

"The democrats have carried their candidates in every judicial district.

1st district,	Williams's majority		351
2d	"	Grant's "	448
3d	"	Olney's "	72
4th	"	Carlton's "	561
Total Democratic majority			1,432

But Mason (dem.) has been defeated, as superintendent, by Harlan (fed.) by about 430. The 'Iowa Gazette' ascribes Mason's defeat to the circumstance of not canvassing the State, and the misrepresentations which were circulated against him."

☞ The Reading Press of the 10th inst says: "We take great pleasure in announcing that the Magnetic Telegraph was put in operation yesterday between this place and Philadelphia." By the by, what has become of the Lake Erie Magnetic Telegraph Company. Some of the numerous agents have expended so much gas along the line would do well to answer.

☞ A Speaker in the Mexican congress calls our soldiers "banditti." The federalists call them "murderers," and one of their organs in this place, says they are engaged in a "bad cause," and were enlisted under the potent spell of "whistling, drumming and drinking." Similar feelings produce similar language.

MANUFACTURES AND THE GAZETTE.

In a recent number of the Gazette, we find the following paragraph:

"Let party, men of every name, unite their efforts to sustain manufactures, and indignantly frown upon any attempt to impair their growth or retard their prosperity. In a work so commendable—so perfectly harmonizing with the interests of the masses and dignity of labor—may we not (hopelessly, we fear,) invite the cordial co-operation of our neighbors of the Observer?"

It has ever been the tactics of the federal whig party to studiously misrepresent the principles and practices of the Democratic party. Their press does this upon every occasion, not only openly, but in the more despicable and underhanded manner of the above. We will not stop to argue the morality of such a course—we will not waste words to prove that there is no difference between a covertly insinuated and carefully guarded untruth, and a plainly spoken and openly promulgated falsehood! If our opponents think they secure any advantage to themselves or party from such, we are perfectly willing they should resort to them—they need all the help they can derive from either but or any other course. Democracy requires nothing of this kind to sustain it. Its principles are founded on immutable *truths*, and *truth* is all the weapon which its advocates need wield.

The editor of the Gazette, in the above extract, assumes it as a fact—we might say a "fixed fact"—that the Observer is inimical to the manufacturing interests of the country. He does not say so openly, manly and boldly, but Mexican like, covertly makes the charge by insinuation and innuendo. Now, we think it would puzzle our neighbor to show wherein either the Observer or the Democratic party, have occupied ground antagonistic to the true interests of the manufactures. We were opposed to the tariff of '42, so were a large *portion* of the party—but we deny that that fact proves either opposed to that branch of industry. We went for its modification, and hailed with pleasure the passage of the act of '46, and events since have proved that we were the true and real friends of the manufacturing interests of the country. The whigs predicted that those interests would be ruined, but events have demonstrated that they were never in so sound and healthy condition as at the present moment. Every course of policy must be judged by its effect on the interest involved. The tariff policy aims at two. First, revenue; second, protection, lawfully and legally incident to the collection of a sufficiency of the first for the wants of government. Let our neighbors weigh the tariff of '46 in this balance and they will find it amply adequate for the purposes designated. Do they ask proof of *this*? we refer them to the evidence of their own senses, in beholding the increased and increasing prosperity of the country—to the accounts which we doubt not daily meet their eyes of the erection of new establishments, the enlargement of old ones, the avidity with which manufacturing stocks are every where seized upon by shrewd and careful capitalists, and the liberal dividends every where declared by manufacturing corporations. Now it cannot be that a course of policy under which such results as these are seen and noted, is inimical to the manufacturing interests. It is preposterous to say that we, who advocated it, are opposed to the prosperity of this branch of industry. But the whigs predicted that the tariff of '46 would not only "ruin" the manufacturing interests of the country, but also prove inadequate for the purpose of revenue—to use the language of Mr. Senator Evans of Maine, "entirely inadequate to the support of government." "I shall be greatly disappointed," said this whig gentleman, in the same speech, "if the present bill will yield a nett revenue of twenty one millions." This our neighbors will recollect was taken up and echoed from every press in the land and similar confident prophecies been fulfilled?—Let the revenue collected under this tariff, from which our friends, the whigs, predicted so much ruin to both public and individual credit, for the first quarter of the present year, answer. From a statement before us of a reliable and official character, it appears to be only a fraction short of *fifteen millions* of dollars; or nearly twice as much as the corresponding quarter of last year. This fact proves how perfectly adapted and sufficient is the present law for the purpose of revenue. The other facts alluded to demonstrate the other proposition, that it is equally ample for the protection of the manufactures. What more do our whig friends require? In what other way could we be more the friends of manufactures? We have given them a stable and sufficient tariff—one under which their interests are in a healthy and prosperous condition—one that while it affords sufficient revenue for the support of the government, looks to *all* interests, and spreads over *all interests* the *just* and benificent hand of protection! Under it, *private credit* was never better, and public credit never so good. In proof of this, we may refer to the late loan, now at a premium of *four per cent.* In view of these facts, we can turn upon the federalists the taunts and jeers they have so plentifully heaping upon us. We may press home upon them their false prophecies and their cry of "ruin" and disaster with which they greeted the tariff of '46, and, in the language of the Boston Post, "by thus comparing the state of business and public credit with their predictions, show how completely the latter have failed. The only things ruined have been whig arguments and prophecies; and here, it must be admitted, the ruin is as thorough, as satisfactory, as any lover of his country could desire. The whigs will be hardly able to gather up the fragments. Their great panacea, a NATIONAL BANK, even for a regulator, is an obsolete idea; their HIGH TARIFF SYSTEM has fallen, while every pillar of our system is standing; their financial positions and arguments are broken, Waterlooed! What course can they take? Can they deny their ruin predictions? Can they evade the great fact of prosperity? What can they say? That, in their speeches, they were ignorant of the principles and facts of political science; or that, knowing them, they made these predictions with an intention to deceive the people, or that, for partisan objects, to promote the whig cause, they meant to get up a tariff panic just as they once got up a bank panic. It is difficult to see how they can avoid one of these confessions. But what can they do? They seem anxious to sink the tariff question—to take advantage of the comprehensive and vigorous military policy of the administration—fasten themselves to the skirts of the gallant hero whom they had *not* the patriotism to succor in his hour of need—and depend upon the glory *gained in a war* they have denounced, to retrieve their fallen fortunes. But it takes two to make a bargain. Old Rough-and-Ready has not yet consented to place himself in the hands of *such friends* as the whigs. Perhaps the gallant general remembers that John Q. Adams characterized them, *politically, as making* treachery their vocation!"

A beautiful set of Politicians, Truly.

The *rancheros* of the whig party, are already *quarreling* as to who shall be the candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Taylor.—Some are out for Corwin, the Mexican counsellor—some for that old ultra Federalists, John Sargeant—some for "honest" John Davis, the talking machine of the party—while "head him or die" Botts, and a number of the other tail ends of the party, have each their respective admirers. The war of words waxes warm, indicating that their end will be like unto the Kilkenny cats.

☞ It is said that among the trophies taken by the Americans at Vera Cruz, from the castle, was a large portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER, framed in the most expensive manner. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

"The Whigs and the War," Again.

The Gazette sneers at the article in our last paper on this subject. We say it sneers at it—but the editor takes good care, however, not to attempt to controvert either the argument or the facts, which he so flippantly calls "flimsy" and "nonsense." It is easy, very easy, for our neighbor to deny facts—but does his denial, unaccompanied by either reason or argument, prove them the less true. Or does he think his readers have such unbounded confidence in him, as to take his mere *ipse dixit* in the matter? It is easy too, for our neighbor to change his position on this question—but do his professions now obliterate his course a few months since? We think not. How long is it since he approved of what he now calls "the inimical conduct of Thomas Corwin"? How long since he in reply to some of our strictures on this same Thomas Corwin's speech, said that the sentiments of that speech would be, or were, approved by a majority of the American people. We have not the paper before us, and do not profess to quote his exact language, but such was the meaning of the article we refer to. Now, what has wrought a change in our neighbor's feelings in regard to that speech in so short a time? Has any new light broke upon *his* vision? Has he imbibed any new notion of patriotism and duty to his country since? If he has in sincerity and truth, and not because his old position became unpopular, we are heartily rejoiced at the change. We welcome him, not as Mr. Senator Corwin advised the Mexicans to welcome Gen. Taylor, but in a spirit of friendship and good feeling to the ranks of those who, in a controversy with a foreign nation, are for their country right or wrong.

But says our neighbor, it is no argument that the whigs have "declined to aid in prosecuting the war" "because of the inimical course of Thomas Corwin and the action of Massachusetts whig legislators." Now, we contend that in an argument with him, who has *approved* of this "inimical conduct of Thomas Corwin," it is fair and legitimate to argue that the whigs have "declined to aid in prosecuting the war." But the speech and sentiments of Thomas Corwin are approved by the whig press and party in the State of Ohio—in regard to the press, without a single exception! How then stands the whig party in the State of Ohio in regard to the war? Does it not occupy the same ground with its representative on the floor of the Senate? Certainly it does. Can the Gazette name a single whig paper in Pennsylvania or New York, or indeed any of the Northern States, that has not published and editorially *endorsed* this same speech of the Ohio Senator—this same "inimical conduct of Thomas Corwin?"—We have to see the first one yet that has not, and our observation is not very circumscribed in this matter. How then stand the whig party, as a party, in regard to the war? If the press speaks the sentiments of the party, the party endorses his refusal to "vote men or money for any such purpose!" But while our neighbor will not allow that the sentiments of Thomas Corwin, which he, in common with the entire whig press of the north, has approved and *endorsed*, and the legislative action of the whigs of Massachusetts, proves "that the whigs have declined to aid in prosecuting the war," he contends that because a few isolated individuals in the whig ranks of some note have volunteered, and some of the officers of the regular Army who are whigs, have been "*sent*," and fought in the battles with Mexico, the whigs as a party, have aided in prosecuting the war. If the first argument is "sheer nonsense," what in the name of common sense, is the latter? Thomas Corwin speaks officially for the whigs of the State of Ohio, and is approved and endorsed by the whig press generally. He says he will vote neither men nor money to carry on the war—he has no other way left to put an end to it. Yet the prosecution," says our neighbor. True, we approved of his speech, *endorsed* his sentiments, but then we cannot be held responsible as a party "because of" his "inimical conduct." No, no, not we—why, there is Clay, and Hardin, and Baker, and a great many other whigs, who have volunteered, and Taylor, and Scott, and Ringgold and many others who have been "SENT," and poured out their blood in the cause, and they prove that we have "aided in prosecuing the war." No matter whether we voted in Congress against supplies, against the ten regimen: bill, and our papers even now are endeavoring to prevent enlistment, the acts of these men named prove us the true war party, and those vile "Locofocos" opposed to its successful prosecution. Such is the argument of our neighbor, divested of its covering. "Now, every impartial reader must laugh at *such* flimsy logic." We think so!

The Prospect of the Democracy.

Our good friends, the whigs, and particularly their organ, the Gazette, have been shouting until their lungs are empty as a pair of worn out bellows, about the cheering prospect for the success of their nominee, for Governor, Gen. Irvin, in the Gubernatorial contest this fall. But at present the shout has almost entirely died away—as upon every other similar occasion, they have made an erroneous calculation of the amount of fuel required to keep up the fire until voting time arrived, and as a necessary consequence, the steam already begins to get low in the boilers, and by the time their car load of "tea and coffee" tax has reached the inclined plain of the second Tuesday of October, it will come to a dead halt. Immediately after the nomination of their candidate, they were to all appearance, just as sure of electing him as though the votes had all been counted, and a majority returned in his favor—now there are at least a dozen ifs in the way. Now, doubt and uncertainty may be seen all over their political horizon! While on the other hand, turn where we will, to the south, the middle, the north or the west, we find the democracy united, determined and confident. There is no loud shouts or superabundant expenditure of wind, but quietly and efficiently they are organizing for the contest; and when the day arrives will be found at the polls determined and able to redeem the Keystone from the disgrace inflicted by their apathy and negligence last fall. They have thrown their banner to the breeze, inscribed their principles upon its ample folds, and with the motto of "Pennsylvania must and shall be redeemed," for their watchword, are determined to give the "Mexican whigs" a perfect Cerro Gordo defeat, on the second Tuesday of October! With union and harmony in our ranks, the federalists know they have nothing to hope—hence their incessant efforts to make it appear that dissension and disunion is rife among the democracy. Hence, the numerous false statements they promulgate in regard to certain prominent democrats' opposition to Shunk and Longstreth. They make this statement more particularly in reference to Senator Cameron. But we learn from the Harrisburg Argus, that that gentleman expresses the fullest confidence in the re-election of Mr. Shunk, and there are few men in Pennsylvania who are better informed, and whose opinions are entitled to more consideration and respect. The same paper also learns that General Cameron intends to remain in the State during the struggle now going on between Republicanism and Federalism, for Governor—that he will not permit business to call him abroad from the field of political conflict, finally to be settled at the ballot-box on the 2nd Tuesday of October—a political strife of deep and pervading interest to the Democracy of the whole Union. Both Governor Shunk and Senator Cameron, have endeared themselves to the gallant citizen soldiery, by their high-toned American feeling—properly displayed in prompt and generous action.

Will they Do It?

We hope those presses which were so eager to depreciate the promotion of Gen. Pillow, will now have the manliness to say that they were mistaken in his character. He has proved himself a soldier and a good one. Will they do it?

Pretty much of a Bull.

An exchange paper perpetrates the following unmitigated bull in its standing terms of subscription: "One dollar per annum—*invariably in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid!*"

A well deserved Compliment.

The citizens of Franklin have presented our old friend Brevet 1st Lieut. ALEXANDER HAYS with a splendid Sword, for his gallant conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846.

☞ In reply to the queris of the Gazette in regard to the "sentiments of that Cuba Planters," we answer as Henry Clay did in '44 in regard to the annexation of Texas, "personally" we "have no objections"—"on the contray would be glad to see it."

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c,

ERIE

Flour, bbl	$6 00	Apples, dried	75
Butter, "	10	Honey, "	10@12
Lard, "	6@7	Eggs, doz	6
Cheese, "	4@5	SUGAR.	
Hams "	6	Maple	10
Shoulders "	5@6	Orleans, "	9@12½
Potatoes, "	50	Loaf, "	12@15
Corn meal, cwt		Powdered "	15
GRAIN.		LUMBER.	
Wheat	$1 00	Black Walnut	10@12
Corn,	50	Pine, 1st quality	10@0
Rye,	40	Hemlock, M	5,00
Oats bush	25	1st quality W. W.	@9,00
Barley	33@37½	2d do do	5,00
FUEL.		Cherry	12@4
Hard wood, cord	$1,25	White oak	7,50@8
Soft "	1@2½	LEATHER.	
Bituminous coal, ton		Sole, lb	14@15
	2,50	Upper heavy	33@35
Anthracite, do	9@10	do light	35@37½
Sperm candles, lb	44@5	Castilian	42@5
Tallow, do	12½	Plaster ton	$3@7
Stearine,	12½	Salt, fine,	$1@25
SEED.		" coarse,	1,25
Clover, Bush	$3,44,00	Rag 2d lbs	31
Timothy	$1@1,25	Best tallow lb	8
Flax,	62½	Mutton do	7
Hay,	4,00@5,00	Wool	20@23
Bees wax,	25	White fish, bbl	$6@6,50
Beans	87½	Cod fish, lb	4@5
Feathers	37½	Bar Iron	4
Dried Peaches	12	Nails	5½@6

RHEUMATISM.—This disease is more common and distressing, especially in this country than almost any other; and at the same time it may safely be asserted that it is as little understood and as unsuccessfully treated. Physicians are unable to cure it, even in their own persons. Yet such are the unparalleled virtues of Merchant's celebrated Garling Oil, or Family Embrocation, that *the most obstinate cases at once yield to its application.*

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had *gratis*, of the agent.

☞ Let all who are sick send to the agent of of the great American Remedy, and buy a bottle of Vaughn's medicine, we have but one word to say—*it is the best article of medicine this world* ever saw. See advertisement in this paper.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Robinson, S. E. Woodruff, Esq., of Girard, to Miss Eliza Sterrett, of McKean township.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr. Frederick Shoaff and Miss Rachel Ann Bowen of Millcreek.

On the 13th inst., in Wattsburgh, by the Rev. M. Himebaugh, Mr. A. P. Rouse, of Wattsburgh and Miss Martha A. Weed, of Venango.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Eleanor D. Stewart, consort of the late John Stewart, of Millcreek township, aged 68 years.

On the 10th inst., Mr. Peter Lantz, of McKean township, aged about 55 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Baptist house of worship will be open for service to morrow. May 22, 1847.

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.

N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.

Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

May 20, No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots: the kind you read of in the back part of the Book, going off at reduced prices, at No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LADIES' SHOES.—Ladies', Misses' and children's Shoes—a large assortment at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

IN the Orphan's Court of Erie county, estate of *Wrescom P. Barton, dec'd.*

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Joseph E. Lee, and W. W. Loomis, administrator's of the estate of Wrescom P. Barton, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 15th of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office, where those interested can attend. BENJAMIN GRANT,

Auditor.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 3t1

GEO. S. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, *in richness, variety and cheapness,* any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings,
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

18 A. 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever;* with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

STEWART'S celebrated syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.

Erie May 22, 1847. 1

Receipts and Expenditures

Of the Borough of Erie, for the year ending May 1st, 1847.

RECEIPTS IN TREASURY.

May 1. 1847.		
To amt. in Treasury at last settlement,		15 17
rec'd of E. D. Gunnison, rent of hay scales		37 83
Wm. M. Watts, on Water lots, Nos. 55 and 86,		100 00
On acc't of Market rent for '45		37 77
" " Market rent for 1846		76 65
From sale of Swine		4 92
On outstanding tax of year 1845		546 11
" Duplicate " 1846		2102 28
J. E. Lapsley hay scale rent		18 00
E. J. Kelso, Esq. special tax on Lot No. 74,		6 00
Of Rockwell & Stone for Circus license		5 00
On Spring water rents,		23 76
	$2,973	49

PAID OUT OF TREASURY.

By amt. of Borough warrants redeemed	2,377	67½
Intrst pd on endors'd warrants	45	42½
Treasurer's fee.	50	00
Cash in Treasury,		40
	$2,973	49
May 1, 1847.		
To bal. in hands of Treasurer,		40

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

Amt. paid J. H. Millar for services as Engineer,	71	00
For buoying out harbor channel	37	07
O. D. Spafford for Record books	10	12
" " " warrant book	7,00	
E. B. Lytle for services as High Constable	16	50
C. W. Kelso for legal services	18	00
Thos. H. Sill for legal opinion	5	00
Jno. Galbraith do do	5	00
Costs to repossess Water lots Nos. 50, 51,	31	55
E. Babbitt, Esq. for title to water Lot No 89,	20	00
P. S. W. Haimot for rent of pound	2	50
Jury Fee in suit No. 126, Aug. 3, 1837.	4	00
G. J. Ball, for services as Town Clerk, rent of room, fuel, lights, stationary, &c. &c.	150	00
E. J. Kelso, Esq., Prothonotary's fee in suits brought 1821, and '26, vs. Dixon & Forster, Pro. King, costs in suit No. 30 Feby. term, 1846, against E. W. Pratt,	35	59

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Amt. paid E. B. Lytle for services as Supervisor,	159	00
Hands and teams for work on streets,	1511	11
Smith Jackson for timber and Boards,	40	04
M. Henry for stone,	320	17
Wm. Steele for plank,	15	34
Jno. Bloom & J. C. Pherrin for Lumber	71	29
James Hughes for Lumber	10	83
Williams & Wright, bill of sundries	17	75

WELLS AND PUMPS.

Amt. paid P. Vandenheim for repairs, &c.	9	26
J. Beckman for do	2	00

SPRING WATER WORKS.

Amt. paid E. B. Lytle for repairs of water pipe	5	75
Hands for labor on water works	6	74

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amt. paid Wm. Beatty for oil can		25
J. H. Finch for repairing Engine	1	50
G. A. Bennett for do.	10	69
T. W. Sterrett for drag rope,	8	51

CANAL BASIN BRIDGE AND PIER.

Amt. paid Geo. Selden for plank	72	00
Putney & Bloom "	15	99
Jas. Dunlap for repairs of pier	185	25
M. Henry for embankment	300	00
Timber, labor, team work, &c,	106	41

PRINTING.

Amt. paid S. Perley for printing	9	00
Durlin & Sloan, "	16	25
Jos. M. Sterrett "	7	75
Sterrett & Gara "	5	00

MARKET.

Amt. paid E. B. Lytle for services rendered as clerk of Market	51	00
Wm. Beatty for 30 sheets tin	3	75
B. Farenbaugh for repairs &c.	1	00
G. A. Bennett repairs of scales	2	44
Hands for cleaning market	7	02

SMALL FOX.

Amt. paid P. McGloin, nurse being incidental expenses of Hospital	4	36
Beebe & Strong for medical services,	17	73
J. Zimmerly & Co. bill of sundries,	8	06

HAY SCALES.

Amt. paid H. S. Drake for repairs of Scales		50
E. D. Gunnison "		75
Amt. Expenditures	$3,478	31

DEBTS DUE AND OWING BY THE BOROUGH.

May 1, 1847.		
To amt. of warrants in circulation being balance of Judg't due	1519	89
Jno. Hamilton,	30	60
balance due on Town Clock	200	00
Balance	1,346	01
	$3,096	50

CLAIMS OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE BOROUGH.

May 1, 1847.		
By balance in hands of treasurer		40
" due from T. H. Sill, Esq. on water lot No. 77,	179	52
Amt. due on miscellaneous accounts,	24	62
Amt. due on Market rents	513	96
" " " J. A. Tracy's note	140	30
" " from C. M. Reed, for rent of Lot No. 97,	40	00
Amt. due on duplicate of 1840 including Fees and Exon.	191	92
Amt. due on duplicate of 1841 including Fees and Exon.	235	71
Amt. due on duplicate of 1845 including Fees and Exon.	746	03
Amt. due on duplicate of 1846 including Fees and Exon.	859	04
Amt due on Lien on in-lot No. 1290,	105	00
	$3,096	50
May 1, 1847.		
Balance in favor of the Borough	$1,346	01
Amt. of payments due on sale of water lots	1,141	66
" Amount coming due in 5 equal, annual payments, with inter'st	5,708	34
	$8,196	01

WILLIAM KELLEY, Burgess.

Attest G. J. BALL, Town Clerk.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

LIST of name of "persons engaged in the selling and vending of goods, wares, merchandize, commodities or effects of whatever kind or nature, resident and doing business within the County of Erie, Pennsylvania," classified and assessed according to law, by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile taxes in the county of Erie, for the year 1847.

	Class.	License.
ERIE—EAST WARD.		
Vincent, Himrod & Co.	7	$40 00
Lester, Sennett & Chester,	9	25 00
C. M. Tibbals,	11	15 00
Smith Jackson,	12	12 50
H. Cadwell,	12	12 50
J. H. Fullerton & Co.	12	12 50
Moses Koch,	12	12 50
J. C. Beebe,	12	12 50
W. C. & R. P. Hulbert,	13	10 00
P. Arbuckle,	13	10 00
Goodwin & Truesdail,	13	10 00
A. T. Spencer,	13	10 00
T. W. Sterrett,	13	10 00
D. S. Clark,	13	10 00
G. Selden & Son	13	10 00
J. S. Burton & Co.	13	10 00
D. McAllaster,	13	10 00
Morton & Co.	13	10 00
P. Metcalf,	13	10 00
Carter & Brother,	13	10 00
Evans & Huston,	14	7 00
Osborn & Willis,	14	7 00
Joel Johnson,	14	7 00
B. Tomlinson & Co.	14	7 00
D. Knoblo,	14	7 00
S. Smyth,	14	7 00
Graham & Thornton,	14	7 00
George Wittier,	14	7 00
C. Seigel,	14	7 00
M. W. Keith,	14	7 00
Knowlton & Son,	14	7 00
J. Ebersole,	14	7 00
J. Rosenzweig & Co.	14	7 00
M. Vaughn,	14	7 00
Labe & Lang,	14	7 00
Moses Koch,	14	7 00
ERIE—WEST WARD.		
Williams & Wright,	12	12 50
J. Hughes,	13	10 00
G. Loomis & Co.	14	7 00
B. Tomlinson & Co.	14	7 00
R. Baldwin & Son,	14	7 00
P. Warren,	14	7 00
Dr. P. Hall,	14	7 00
J. Cummins & Co.	14	7 00
M. Mayer,	14	7 00
P. Kelsey,	14	7 00
J. Zimmerly & Co.	14	7 00
W. F. Rinderknecht,	14	7 00
O. D. Spafford,	14	7 00
MILLCREEK.		
H. Bates, Liquors,	13	15 00
D. C. Miller, Liquors,	14	10 50
John Graham, Liquors	14	10 50
FAIRVIEW.		
John A. Tracy 2d,	14	7 00
GIRARD BOROUGH.		
McConnell & Webster,	13	10 00
John McClure, Jr.	13	10 00
Gulliford & Evans,	13	10 00
L. S. Jones,	13	10 00
C. F. Norton,	13	10 00
John S. Foster,	14	7 00
GIRARD TOWNSHIP.		
W. W. Warner,	14	7 00
Jeremiah Davis,	14	7 00
Jacob Vanloon,	14	7 00
William Tyler,	14	7 00
Robinson Wilcox,	14	7 00
SPRINGFIELD.		
Samuel J. Hopkins,	13	10 00
W. H. Townsend,	13	10 00
Henry M. Fulford,	14	7 00
Riley Potter,	14	7 00
CONNEAUT.		
McNamara & Hunt,	14	7 00
J. & P. Clark, Jr.	14	7 00
A. King & Son,	14	7 00
William Warner,	14	7 00
ELK CREEK.		
Hall & Vincent, Liquors,	14	10 50
William Monroe, Liquors,	14	10 50
Abner Kelly, Liquors,	14	10 50
H. C. Warner, Liquors,	14	10 50
NORTH EAST BOROUGH.		
B. C. Town & Co. Liquors,	12	18 75
J. H. Haynes,	13	10 00
A. Kellogg,	14	7 00
Ross & Harper,	14	7 00
NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP.		
J. H. Haynes, Liquors,	14	10 50
McKEAN.		
C. M. Tibbals,	14	7 00
T. D. Chellis,	14	7 00
EDINBORO.		
Jackson & Campbell,	13	10 00
Aaron Lick,	14	7 00
H. N. Gerrish,	14	7 00
WATTSBURGH.		
B. C. Town & Co.	13	10 00
Norton & Haskin,	13	10 00
WAYNE.		
Newton & Colegrove,	14	7 00
UNION.		
Goodwin & Truesdail	13	10 00
A. Tourtellott,	14	7 00
WATERFORD.		
Wm. Judson & Co.	13	10 00
Boyd, Vincent & Co.	13	10 00
A. J. & F. F. Farrar,	13	10 00
Hutchins & Son,	13	10 00

Notice hereby given to the above named dealers, that the undersigned will meet with the *Associate Judges,* at the *Commissioners'* Office, in Erie, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing the appeals of those who may feel themselves aggrieved by the above classification.

JOS. M. STERRETT,

Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Erie, May 20, 1847 411

Penmanship.

MR. C. BEADLE, has opened a writing school in the Fleming Block, over Fullerton's store, and invites the attention of the public to his system of instruction. Classes meet at 2, 4 and 7 P. M. Private instruction given if desired. Card drawing and writing neatly and promptly executed.

References—Principal and Teachers of the Academy, A. E. Foster, C. W. Kelso, Esq., B. Grant, Esq., A. L. Rose, E. S. Barger.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 3t51

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attene to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, GEN. CHARLES M. REED, Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, MOSES KOCH, Esq. THOMAS W. STERRETT, VINCENT. HIMROD & Co. } Erie, Pa.
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's. } Buffalo.
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq. CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq. JAMES MULLETT, Esq. PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Esq. HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq. HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y. HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y. HENRY SHELDEN & Co., CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq., DORR. CHANDLER & WHITTAKER, HON. ROBERT H MORRIS, CONOVER & LABAGH, J. & A. VANOSTRAND, } N. Y. City.
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, " WM. L. MARCEY, " ROBERT J. WALER, " W. MEDILL, } Washington
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, In.
GEORGE H. McWHORTER, Esq. } Oswego, N. Y.
B. BROCKWAY, Esq.
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, } Chicago, Ill.
HOUSTON & PORTER,
COL. JAMES S. SNOWDEN, LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co. COL. JAMES PAGE, ABRAM. S. WOLF & Co., HENRY HORN, Esq., J. & J. P. STEINER, } Philadelphia.
HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, " SIMON CAMERON, " N. B. ELDRED, } Harrisburg.
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq.
HON. WILLIAM WILKINS, } Pittsburgh.
GEN. LEVI G CLOVER,
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. Wheeling, Va.
HON. R. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.
W. A. GORDON, } Cleveland, O.
DR. S. ENGLEHART,
HON. LEWIS CASS, } Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Esq.
JOHN McREYNOLDS Esq.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead !!!

JUST received at the *New Jew* Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

JUST received at the cash and ready pay store two cases of the latest styles Muslin Prints an l Scotch Ginghams, Prints, Kentucky Jeans, Summer Stuff, Ribbons, etc., etc., for sale cheap as the cheapest, by P. ARBUCKLE.

No. 3. Perry Block.

Erie, May 1, 1847. 50

SCYTHE SNATHS, on commission and for sale by P. ARBUCKLE,

May 1, 1847. No. 3, Perry Block.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Dry Groceries on hand and for sale, at the cash and ready pay store, No 3, Perry Block, by P. ARBUCKLE.

May 1, 1847. 50

New Goods! New Goods!!

EARLY AS THE EARLIEST and CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. For further particulars enquire at METCALF'S.

No. 1, Reed House, April 28. 50

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasolettes and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by

April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Striped Poult de Soi,
Gro de Rhine,
Gro de Swiss,
Satins of all colors,
SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,
Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s to 16s, that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Farther particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold at *reduced prices for ready pay. My old* substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I *will not be under sold by any west of New York,* for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the *hints accompanying the directions* for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

To the Honorable, the Judges, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Warren county, June Term.

The Petition of the Subscriber humbly showeth that he is well provided with house room and all other accommodations for entertaining Strangers and Travelers, and would therefore humbly pray your Honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand in Columbus

DANIEL WALTON.

We the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Columbus, do certify that Daniel Walton, the above applicant is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and other buildings for entertain ng travelers and strangers, that such tavern *is necessary for public convenience.*

ERASTUS PEAM,	HENRY STEVENS,
S. W. WEBBER,	WILLARD MUZZY,
JOS. B. BISHOP,	W. S. WEBBER,
PETER C. HOWARD	SOL. DUTTON,
JOHN WALTON,	EZRA DUTTON,
ISAAC CROSBY,	A. WALTON Jr.

Columbus, May 8, 1847. 3t51

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Smith Jackson & Irvin Camp, under the firm of Smith Jackson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes, books and accounts will be for a time left at the store of Smith Jackson, who is authorized to settle the same, and those indebted will do well to call during this month and settle the accounts.

SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, May 6, 1847. IRVIN CAMP.

O. L. ELLIOTT, has an instrument to administer Anodyne vapor with, by the use of which he is enabled to extract teeth without the least pain.

May 6th, 1847. 3t51

M'GUFFEE'S series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French Str.

Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER-PILLS

Messrs. J. KIDD & Co.

Gents: Please send me by *Express;* 12 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and suit generally.

Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.

Mayville, Chaut. Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and take no other.

☞ More evidence of increasing demand for DR. M'LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

Erie, Feb. 16th, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which please place at our credit and forward us some of your "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!

Messrs. J. KIDD, & Co.

This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at periods more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "*M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.

Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio.

STILL MORE.

Mr. J. KIDD.

Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" in the cure of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second: Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Messrs. J KIDD & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of "M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficulty in forwarding by this mode to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.

Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1847.

Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge,* and take nothing else.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

April 21, 1847, 49

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

NEW GOODS! NEW G 7, Reed

G. LOOMIS ast received House, Erie, former stock an addition pment very ex- of goods, which makes their ty of rich and ensive, comprising a large ing of diamond, fashionable JEWELRY, rl, aquamarine and ruby, garnet, emerald, ap and plain rings; enamelled pins, diamo and keys, spectacles, gold ear rings, guard ets, miniature setting, pencil cases, bracelet &c. thimbles, studs, sp ver Watches of the pat- TIME.—Gold ontal and common escape- tapt lever, duplex, German and American ment. French clocks. S.—Ta le, desert, tea, salt and SILVER adles, butter and fruit knives, mustard sp keys, pencil cases, thimbles, spectacles *nia and German Silver Ware.*— *Plated*rs, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, Tea pots, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, cake kets, ink stands, castors, spoo RY.—Roger's and other celebrated Raz rs, knives and scissors. M CELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instru- , telescopes, thermometers, pocket compass- sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, es, flies, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket oks, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, ax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and pur- ses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot pers, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, sugar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumermy, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, bat- tledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous oth- er articles not mentioned, both useful and orna- mental, which will be for "*ready pay*" from twen- ty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce ta- ken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DR. SMITH'S GREAT NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and permanency has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, and suitableness to the most delicate and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these the o Pills. They have the rare merit of the most care fully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEG ETABLE, &c. &c.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SALT RHEUM,
INDIGESTION,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
COSTIVENESS,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
HEADACHE,	RHEUMATISM,
BAD APPETITE,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DIARRHŒA,	WEAK NERVES,
DYSENTARY,	HYSTERICS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	COUGHS,
WORMS,	COLDS,
HEARTBURN,	INFLUENZA,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	PIMPLES,
FOUL STOMACH,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.
JAUNDICE,	

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE.

Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,

127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fore th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC. KIRK, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G'L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pekin-ple. MOSES DAME, 263 Maine-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

LD. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED. BROOKVILLE (PA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbecker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. A gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a *pen* on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

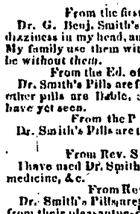
NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of Statute and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. Gm12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

FANCY GOODS, &. &c.



G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.

Nov. 14, 1846. 2

CLOVER SEED, of a superior quality, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

COTTON Yarn, cotton warp, wicking, batting and wadding at TIBBALS'.

October 24, 1846. 23

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers and restoring the appetite—as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be *administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises* a controlling influence in billious complaints: and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained *by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble effort* to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours. LUTHER WRIGHT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13th, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, it was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded to give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E BASSETT.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by *J. H. Burton & Co., Erie and* Meadville; S. Hutchins & Co., Waterford; L. Wilcox, jr. Pittsburg; A. Reynolds, Buffalo; Henderson & Punderson, Cleveland, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle, Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Oct. 16, 1846.

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

As a large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beads, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts *per yard and every thing else in proportion.*—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the county promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1846. 15

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

2000 lbs White Lead, pure,
300 Red Lead,
200 Litharge,
50 Sugar Lead,
1600 Spanish Whiting,
500 Venition Red,
500 French Yellow;
100 French Green,
18 cases Chrome yellow and green,
5 do American Vermillion,
2 bbls refined Lampblack,
1 0 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
200 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish,
200 Paint Brushes, from No 1 to 000000,
60 boxes window glass,
200 lbs of putty.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to give us a call. Every article is warranted good, and as to prices they shall be as low as any reasonable or honest man will ask. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. No 6, Reed House

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert, in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6, Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIBLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, *but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds*, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ.

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1846.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA, Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some *medicine*, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ **Further Evidence.** ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Genesco, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that "In some SEVERE Cases our customers *complain* of not receiving great *benefit* from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.

BEWARE! CAUTION!

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call PILLS and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original. Dr. Smith's Pills In short, they are an interested FRAUD upon the community. A number of persons having tried in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Albany, N. Y., has given them up, as he says on account of the miserable dubious cast parties concerned in manufacturing them. That party is now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smith and to effect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than deceive the public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for their slanders, as he has in another case against a similar party, in which he recovered heavy damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pills as the public know that Dr. Smith's pills are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the use of the counterfeits. It is *Dr. Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following show.

MORE MINISTERS

Do not recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by G. Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine, and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore would feel to the benefits of the invention. S. WILLIAMS,

Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken (Del.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills, one of us having used them and experienced great relief from them. The above is the best paper in the State of Delaware.

The "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar Coated,) are certainly doing much in the whole county, and are highly esteemed, if one-half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the "Northern State Journal, (one of the Largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made use of your pills, and I must say I found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have seen. I seldom take pills but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable. I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to the afflicted in a large scale.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa, Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—Dear Sir. Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction, I have taken them myself and consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully, JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr. Smith Dear Sir: I am most out of your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills, and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give such general satisfaction that the people come at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known that I am agent for them, I would be sorry to get out. Yours respectfully,

SAML. MOORE & Co.

BEWARE!!!

If G. BENJ SMITH, be not WRITTEN with a PEN on the BOTTOM of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are COUNTERFEIT.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

Dealers furnished at the N. Y. College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by Carter and Brother, and J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, A. J. Farrah & Co. Fairview, L. S. Jones & Co Girard, James Loach, Lockport, J. W. McClure, jr. Elk Creek, Parson Clark, Albion, A. Lich, Washington, Marvin & Judson, Waterford, C. W. Burton & Co. Meadville, J. H. Haynes, North East, Norton & Haskins, Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union, D. M Intosh, Columbus.

Dec. 25, 1846. 6m18

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

THE good people of Erie and vicinity required to be reminded that the tract of land which affords the protection of this harbor, which was formerly connected with the main land, was *then* "the Peninsula," but now that a channel has produced a separation, it has become an "Island" and is very improperly call a "Peninsula."—Among other misnomers, a cooking stove is offered for sale in this market under the popular name of "Yankee Notion" which is no more like the genuine "Yankee Notion" than an Island is like a Peninsula. The *Genuine Store* has an extra flashy which the smoke and heat are taken away *from* the oven or applied *to it* at the pleasure of the Cook, while the counterfeit or spurious kinds, whether they are represented to be "Yankee Notions" or "Genesee Farmer," have no means of diverting the heat from the oven which renders them very unnecessarily and uncomfortably hot subjects to those who use them, influencing to headaches and vapor baths which are very liable to produce a consumption of the lungs as well as of fuel.—We have the *exclusive right* to make and sell the *Genuine "Yankee Notion," Store* in the County of Erie, Pa., with "Spaulding's Patent elevated Oven," and a curiously contrived damper, to which we invite the attention of the Public. On the top of the oven are two holes which afford two advantages—that of cooking in two extra vessels and that of cleaning the soot from it without the labor and dirt which are occasioned by "taking down the stove"—Those who desire to see them in operation can call on the following persons in this borough, and enquire how they like them. Charles Lynch, H. Caldwell, William A. Galbraith, J. Ayres, John Hearn, M. Courtright, or any one else who has one. They are heavy and durable and we will warrant them to suit if properly used. Remember no other persons have the *genuine article* for sale, but

CARTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1846. 15

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

2100 lbs. White Lead, dry and in oil, 180 lbs. Paris Green.
800 " Red Lead, 74 " Sugar Lead,
200 " Litharge, 2000 " Swan Whiting
300 " Bost. Rochelle Ochre, 73 " Gum Copal,
600 " Eng. Ven. Red 100 gails, Turpentine, 60 lbs. Chrome green and yellow,

Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1841. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 16, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1846.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his old customers (and as many new ones as possible) with Hats of the Spring style, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine quality and prices for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.

Prctical Hatter.

Erie March 28, 1846. tf 45

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG,

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie, Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

HATTERS MATERIALS.—75 lbs. Extract, Logwood, Sanford's best, Gum Shellact Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, etc. forsale by

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 J. H. BURTON & Co.

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, horehound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafrae, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS.

O. D. SPAFFORD respectfully informs Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has just received direct from New York, a good assortment of Homœopathic Medicines in tinctures, bilutions and triturations, also, pocket cases of medicines; physician's and family medicine chests, refined sugar of milk, pure globules, etc., as well as books; pamphlets and standard works on the system.

Erie, May 23, 1846. 1

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 19, 1846. 48

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by *Aug.* 1846 B. TOMLINSON & Co.

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds for sale very low at CADWELL'S.

MUSTARD SEED.—A superior quality of Yellow Mustard seed for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1817. 39

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNER'S OIL, by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

DR. C. G. VAUGHN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1847—The GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. This universal Panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all ther parts of the Globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY, the most startling promises were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle—upon which the cures were to be effected, that people threw up their hands and cried, what next! Even credulity startled with surprise, and the so called Faculty made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—the three years have passed away—public opinion, the voice of mill